WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1850. Authorized Agents. JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N.

JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county. JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county. Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.

B. S. Kooxce, Richland, Onslow county. B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county. VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisement and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

Thirty-First Congress-First Session.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17 .- SENATE. The credentials of the Hon. Mr. Elmore, appointed by the Governor of South Carolina to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Calhoun, were

cial order-his motion for a select committee. The question was on Mr. Benton's amendments, or string of instructions to be given to the committee. Mr. Clay moved to amend Benton's amendment by striking all out, and inserting the following :-- "That the any expense, on the bill reported by the committee, of Asia, a long while ago, makes use of this sublime Senate does not think it necessary to instruct the tne vote was yeas 25, nays 25. committee upon any subject." He hoped this would be adopted. Mr. Benton said he threw himself back on his original amendment, withdrawing that before the Senate. Mr. Clay moved his non-instruction amendment to that amendment. Mr. Benton contended that the proceeding was not parliamentary, being intended to do away with a proposition. He contended that the admission of California ought to be considered immediately without reference to, or connection, with any other measure. To raise the considered would be to delay the matter three weeks.

The question was taken on the motion to appoint a select committee of thirteen by ballot, for the considered some of you have of attending your own ing to other people's business and letting your own ing to other people's business committee, would be to delay the matter three weeks. Mr. Clay replied at length to Mr. Benton, and conthe admission of California with other necessary Underwood, Whitcomb, Yulee—31. measures, that admission could be obtained sooner get on faster. Mr. Benton replied at length. Mr. Douglas spoke of some of the provisions of his California bill, in relation to the public lands in California; he was called to order by Mr. Foote, who objected that the subject was foreign to the question before the Senate. Mr. Benton then moved to lay the same committee. the motion to raise the committee upon the table .-This was rejected-yeas 24, nays 28. Mr. Benton then moved to amend the amendment by adding his fourteen points. He would see whether the previous question was in force here or not. He said that the cry of wolf! wolf! had been unnecessarily raised by settlement of the accounts of the late clerk. There the South. He wanted to show that there was no cause for this cry. He animadverted upon the South-the clerk elect, that a committee be appointed for ern Address as having caused needless agitation.— that purpose.

Mr. Foote remarked that the Hon. John C. Cal- to the doorkeeper and postmaster, which the chair houn, who was in his grave, and the cause of mourn- ruled to be out of order. ing with the nation, was the author, and that he who, said Mr. Foote, is thus aspersing his memory? moved to a select committee of five.

signers of the Southern Address.

proached Mr. Foote. The latter withdrew to a po- which he was receiving a salary from the United sition near the Vice President's chair, in the aisle, same, and merely standing in an attitude of defence, justification, made a false charge against the said the barrel of his weapon turned toward the ground.

Mr. Benton was within three or four feet from Mr. Foote's chair when he was stopped. Mr. Foote was also surrounded, and immediately surrendered his weapon. Some theatrical flourishes were then made, such as "let the assassin," who was no longer arm- Phelps, Caldwell of N. C., and Leffler. ed, "shoot," &c.

Mr. Clay suggested that both gentlemen should

give their word of honor to pursue the matter no far-Mr. Benton would give no pledge that might seem to acknowledge a fault, when he had been guilty of

none; he asserted that the pistol had been prepared for the purpose of assassinating him. Mr. Foote said that he had been threatened with

personal violence, and being of diminutive size and in feeble health, he had, by the advice of his friends, armed himself for his own protection ;-that when rose. Benton advanced upon him, he believed that it was his intention to shoot or stab him, and, in consequence, had withdrawn from his seat, which was in a corner, to a position where he could defend himself without endangering any of the friends who sat near him .-After some further talk the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House, after the journal was read, proceeded to vote for a Clerk. The tellers—the same as those who acted yesterday-reported the following as the almost impregnable sea steamers, than the United result of the several votes, viz:

Military House and Bearing	6th	7th.	8th.	
Young	47	49	55	82
Prindle	30	26	16	5
Stansbury	7	8	6	4
Dow	1	0	0	0
Glossbrenner	4	3	2	0
Forney	6	8	13	1
Walbridge	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	4	2	0
Flood	0	0	4	0
THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P	180	175	172	188
When the water I have I		-	H2-4-01	1

Necessary to a choice 91 88 87 95 So Judge Young, of Ill., formerly Commissioner of the Land Office, was duly elected. The House then

THURSDAY, April 18 .- SENATE.

[We copy this day's proceedings from the Baltimore Sun.] The Vice President announced that he had apsubject of the breach of the order of the Senate by Mr. Benton and Mr. Foote: Messrs. Dodge, of Wiss.,
Webster King Pholos Dr. Bell Shield. pointed the following Senators the committee on the Bell, Shields.

was agreed to. Mr. Shields asked to be execused. Rejected. Mr. Rush gave, as a reason why he should be ex-

It was ordered that the place of Mr. Dodge be fill-

A bill was reported to cause American hemp to be used in the naval service. Mr. Sturgeon reported a bill to establish an agri-

cultural bureau. Mr. Benton moved to postpone all subjects preceding the California bill, and to take up that bill.

A question of order arose on this. Mr. Foote appealed to the Senator to allow him, according to the understanding yesterday, to finish

his speech. Mr. Clay moved to lay Mr. Benton's motion on the table.

This was agreed to-yeas 27, nays 24. Mr. Foote's motion was taken up, and he said that being seriously desirous of obtaining a vote on this

question, he would waive his right to speak. Mr. Mangum hoped that the Senate would vote on each of the propositions of the Senator from Missouri. There was a disposition to bring this matter to a speedy close. He hoped no one in the majority would be induced to say a word that would produce

Mr. King spoke in favor of bringing the matter to

Mr. Benton. As gentlemen on the other side had given him their programme, he would give his. He proposed that the Senate take up the California bill. To all amendments opposed to it, he would be content to give a silent negative vote. He had given all his reason against attaching other subjects to that bill. If the Senate would adopt this cause, the California bill would be passed at once. He moved to lay on the table the subject pending, and take up the California bill, and thereon he ask-

ed the yeas and nays. The motion was lost-yeas 24, nays 28. The uestion recurred on the motion as it stood before, i. e. Mr. Benton's instructions, fifteen in number.

Mr. Benton called for a separate vote on each in-The first proposition was read, and Mr. Benton

spoke in its support.

Mr. Butler, Mr. Turney, Mr. Borland and others, gave reason for their intention to vote in the nega-Mr. Foote called for the consideration of the spe-

Mr. Cass would explain how he should vote. Mr. Dickinson hoped gentlemen would vote and not speak. This was the easiest way to get through with these questions. On the new proposition to exempt California from

referred. This created a debate, in which Mr. Davis, of

This was agreed to—31 to 22—as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cass, Clay, Clemens, Dickinson, Davis, of Miss., Dodge, of Iowa, Downs, Foote, Huntended, that by raising the committee, and confining ter, Jones, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce,

Nays-Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Chase, than in any other way. If opposition to the appoint- Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Mass., Dayton, Dodge, of more than latin does a tadpole, or common sense does parts of the continent of Europe increasing attention ment of the committee were withdrawn, we should Wiss., Douglas, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Mil- a "nice young man." Oh, my hearers, don't let this is beginning to be paid to this subject. In Lombardy

> Mr. Davis, of Miss., said he was not prepared to proach; a "nice young man," indeed! My hearers, ballet now. He moved to postpone the balloting until one o'clock to-morrow. Mr. Hale offered a resolution that the abolition petitions laid on the table this session, be referred to hearers exclaims, "no, we never!")

An adjournment was moved and agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Hon. R. M. Young, clerk elect, presented himsel at the Speaker's table, and took the usual oath. The Speaker suggested the propriety of the House appointing a committee to revise the adjustment and

His amendments were introduced for the avowed On motion, by Mr. McClernand, the committee of purpose of throwing obloquy on the authors and accounts were directed to supervise the settlement of the accounts of the late clerk. Mr. Littlefield submitted a resolution in reference

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, introduced a resolution would live when his calumniators and detractors to dismiss Mr. Hornor, doorkeeper. This was also ruled out of order, when Mr. Brown made specific would be consigned to oblivion and contempt-and charges against Mr. Hornor, as follows, which he

a gentleman who calls himself the oldest Senator; a 1st. That said Hornor made a false certificate, under and by virtue of which his brother drew pay as an officer of the House, at a time when his said bro-Here Benton, with a violent crush of his chair, left ther was notoriously absent from the city of Washhis seat, and with an expression of countenance which ington, and held an office in the State of Wisconsin, indicated a resolve for no good purpose, rapidly ap- the duties of which he was discharging, and for

2d. That he has dismissed from his place a page and drew a pistol, without, however, pointing the of this House, without cause, and in his attempted page, calculated to disgrace him, and subject him to criminal prosecution.

3d. That said Hornor has made false statements in regard to the manner of discharging his official du-

The question was taken, and the Chair appointed the following committee: Messrs. Old, Newell,

Mr. Richardson asked the unanimous consent of A committee of five was appointed to investigate | the House to offer a resolution looking to the appointment of a select committee of nine, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire and report to the House the course of action adopted by Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Interior, in reference to the payment of large claims to certain individuals named; whether he had usurped the power of appointment in the Pension and General Land Offices, &c.

> Mr. Toombs objected to the reception of the resolution, but before any action was had the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the discussion of the California question. Mr. Ewing, of Tennessee, and Mr. Ashton, successively addressed the House, when the committee

The deficiency bill, returned from the Senate with amendments, was referred to the Committee of Ways

The Speaker asked and obtained permission to appoint a member to occupy the Chair during a necessary absence of a few days. Adjourned.

Steam Frigates for the Naval Service. A writer in the New York Courier and Enquirer treats this subject very ably, and proves that there is no nation in the world which is more favored with all the materials for the construction of powerful and Stater. We agree with him, and should be pleased to see the huge wooden boxes that now cumber our Navy, and float about the ocean with crews numbering in many instances five hundred men, whose con- about it"sumption of beef is as great as their opportunity for useful seamanship is trainmelled by the ponderous proportions and dullness of the sailer they may be ly deuin's yeu'd be dun by-swan 'taint!" on, superseded by swift and strong steamers. Those vessels would be much more serviceable for the defence of our coast, or for the attack of an enemy, as | mean it !"

was shown in the bombardment of Vera Cruz, &c. By way of showing the effectiveness of the steamer, as contrasted with other vessels of the Navy, the

writer in the Courier and Enquirer says : "The most powerful steam frigate afloat on the ocean is the Mississippi, I verily believe. I have known her, while at Vera Cruz, as the flag ship of Commodore Perry, during the late war with Mexico —when the tremendous Norther was blowing so that aft, twenty times—and when he lost his 'grip,' he'd you could see the wind, apparently; when other ves-sels—steamers and sailers—were dragging ashore— take a holt again, smarter 'n ever! It was the real nat'ral kind o' labor" to get under way, and with her all-powerful engines Mr. Dodge asked to be excused on account of his province—while rushing through a deluge of flying which way is it ten the Franklin House?" intimate personal relations with Mr. Benton; which waves to the rescue of wrecked mariners on an island where many must have perished but for her timely aid, as the cold surge of the foaming breakers were making a clear breach over them. I have seen her cused, his inexperience in the Senate. Not allowed. get under way with a line of small steamers and schooners three hundred yards astern, and walk off dozen streets to get here ?"-and muttering a curse

to the whole coast. from her spar deck which scarcely created a vibra- his first visit! tory motion throughout her steadfast hull. She may be termed a national monument, and the right sort

of a monument for a 'go-ahead' nation like ours.

"A dozen steamers like the 'Mississippi,' to protect our Atlantic coast, from Passamaquoddy down to the Rio Grande—in conjunction with a metalic band of Railroad along the shores, and the lightning Telegraph from Maine to Texas, would render futile the attempt of .ny nation or combination of nations to blockade or otherwise annoy our seaport towns .-But without steam frigates, we cannot defy the world in arms."

The meanest man in the world lives in West Troy. spet, if I do not compassionate his miseries." In helping him out of the river once, a man tore the collar off his coat. The next day he sued him for

ceeds \$50,000,000 per annum.

She clung to him with woman's love, Like ivy to the oak : While o'er his head, with crushing force,

Earth's chilling tempest broke. When the world looked cold on him, And blight hung o'er his name-She soothed his cares with woman's love;

And bade him rise again. When care had furrowed o'er his face, And clouded his young hours, She wove among his crown of thorns

A wreath of love's own flowers. And never did that wreath decay, Or one bright flower wither; For woman's tears e'er nourished them,

That they might bloom forever. 'Tis ever thus with woman's love, True till life's storms have passed; And, like the vine around the tree, It braves them till the last.

From the Hornets' Nest. Patent Sermon

Don't be pokin your nose in everybody's fryin pan." My hearers, that wonderful writer and great theologian Sancho Panza, who lived in the great kingdom saying, in the forty-third book of his history of Poea-

and frying pans invented The question was taken on the motion to appoint It's a mighty bad practice some of you have of attend- the community.

ler, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Walker, epithet ever justly be applied to you;—don't let your manhood ever be disgraced by such a term of reprovement.—New England Farmer.

did any of you ever know one of this singular race of long-haired, slick-headed, fine-coated, kid gloved, two legged straddle bugs, come to anything? (one of the My hearers, don't be after making such nincompoops of yourselves; don't be like asses, eternally braying about; depend upon it, people will find out that your ears are as long as your tongue, and set

don't take care of your nose and mind your own bu-Thus sayeth the preacher.—Amen.

The March of Science. BY THE YOUNG 'UN.

you down for something worse than mules, if you

rived at the Franklin House, in Philadelphia, one day will surely apply to economy in time, to those hours murdered a soul by my neglect. last week, and having been shown to an apartment. he hastily adjusted his outer man, and made his appearance in the reception room, below. He walked up to the office, and inquired of the attendant "whar he could find a doctor ?" The servant referred him to the clerk.

"Wal nabur-Whar'll I git a doctor ?"

"A physician ?" " No-a doctor."

"Beg pardon, sir-a surgeon, you mean."

"No I don't, nuther. I mean a teuth-doctor." "Ah-a dentist. Yes." "Wal-I do' no' wat you calls 'em, yere-but we

calls 'em teuth-doctors down our way.' "Your teeth trouble you, eh?" "Blast it! I recken you'd think so-ef you had it Taint dun nuthin but jump like blazes, for more 'n

ten hours; an' I'm gwoin teu hev it aout, sure !" The stranger was forthwith directed to the nearest dentist. Arriving at the hotel door, he hailed a cab, and gave him the doctor's address (which happened to be in the next street beyond!) and having rode

fifteen minutes, he was backed up in front of the door! He jumped out-paid his "four levies"-jerked the bell-pull—and was ushered into the "drawing room." During the operation upon a customer who preceded him, he amused himself by staring at the pic-

tures upon the walls, or in handling over the instruments-occasionally inquiring "what this was fer !" or "what the man did with that?" until his turn arrived, and the operator requested him to be seated. ' Here, sir-if you please."

"Wal-s'pose you deu." "Be seated, sir-please." "Oh, yaas. There-that's the feller, thar," continued the Yankee-and he made such a hole in his face, as safely rendered it an "open countenance!

The opperator immediately adjusted his forceps, seized the molar, and with a single wrench, placed the tooth upon the table. "Hil-low! Ow!" shouted the Yankee-"wot'n thunder are yer deuin ? Consarn you! yer've torn a feller's jaw all teu smash!"

"Not so bad as that-I hope"-"Wal-it duz feel better, fact!"

"I thought it would."

"I want a teuth pulled."

"I understand, sir."

"By gracious! tho'--vou did it slick!" "I shall be happy to serve you again"-added the

polite doctor. "Wal-I do' no' 'bout that. Wot's to pay ?" "One dollar."

" One what?" "A dollar, sir." "A dev -- I mean-that is-fergiv' me for swar-

in'-But, Mister, ain't you mistak'n ?" " No, sir." "O, git out-you're jokin'!" " No, sir."

"Wal, now, luk yerc, stranger. Yeu wusn't long

"I know it, sir"-"And a dollar for less'n a minit's work ain't zack-

"A dollar is my price, sir." "A dollar! Thunder and brickbats you don't

"I do, indeed, sir." "Wal-ef I must-yere's yer money"-" Thank you." "I have had a teuth pulled afore."

" So I perceive-all but the stump." "An' it tuk the doctor more'n an hour to deu it!" Possible to

" Astonishing !" "An' he didn't charge me but twenty-five cents!" "He was very reasonable." "Wal, Mr. Dentist-I b'lieve that's your name-

" Directly round the corner, sir." " Whar ?" "Round the first corner."
"Devil it is! Wy I gin a cab feller half a dollar to take me to the first doctor's—and he rode round a

with them as if she had nothing in tow; and thus she bore down, 'like the Syrian of old," upon the seaboard towns of Mexico, until she became a terror and trugged to the Western cars—declaring he solves and shoes 1359 cases; 1776 chairs; 3,aboard towns of Mexico, until she became a terror and trugged to the Western Cash and trugged

consented yet to be the wife of Mr. White ?" "No, Sally, I didn't quite consent."
"Why not? I think he loves you."

"Yes, but he didn't pile up the agony high enough. from January 1 to March 22, 1850, during which pe-When I give my hand to a wooer, I want him to call riod 9,345,400 additional feet of lumber, 6,032,750 the full amount of the upon the gods to witness his deep devotion to me. I shingles, 1,437,100 bricks, 359,139 feet of timber, sand want him to kneel at my feet, take one of my hands between both of his, and with a look that would melt between both of his, and with a look that would melt ed.—Boston Traveller, March 28. adamantine rock to pity, to beg me to take compassion on his dreadful sufferings; and then I want him to end by swearing to blow his brains out on the

" you see we are almost one."

Agricultural.

Agriculture engaged the attention of the Romans theoretically as well as practically. Their time was for their own interest, always have a regard to the

ing, working, and feeding this animal, to be found immediately advances the pecuniary value of a good in the works of Pliny, Cato, and others. Bees were moral character. There are numerous instances of also held in high estimation among the Romans, and persons having arisen from obscurity to wealth only directions for their management may be found among the writers above mentioned. With regard to the implements of husbandry used by the Romans, we cannot speak definitely; but it is certain they used count that a banker serves such a person. He also ploughs of some sort, both with mould boards and speaks well of him to those persons who may make colters, and without them. Pliny speaks of a reaping machine that was propelled by an ox. Their ion will be the means of procuring him a higher degrain was beaten out by flails or trodden by cattle. Haying was performed in much the same manner as at present.

These effects are easily perceivable in country towns; and even in London, if a house be known to have en-

On the decline of the Roman empire, agriculture gaged in gambling or smuggling transactions, or in shared the fate of all arts, and during the long ages of anarchy and barbarism which succeeded the fall will be taken by the bankers less readily than those of this empire, agriculture was almost wholly aban- of an honorable house of an inferior property. It is doned, and continued to be neglected until the intro- thus that bankers perform the functions of public duction of the feudal system in the fifteenth century. | conservators of the commercial virtues. From mo-The other propositions were rejected.

The other propositions were rejected.

Mr. Hale moved to refer all the abolition petitions

This gave every man a distinction and rank according tives of private interest, they encourage the industring to the quantity of land he occupied. Nothing ous, the prudent, the punctual, and the honest contributed more to give an importance to agricultu- while they discount eaance the spendthrift and the My hearers, I'm afraid that some of you don't read ral pursuits than the introduction of this system. Miss., Mr. Douglas, Mr. Hale, Mr. Mason, Mr. Clay, the writings of Sancho as often as you ought. Some which gave the tenant that cultivated the soil, as ducements to uprightness, which are not disregarded Mr. Clemens and others took part. This was ruled of you are eternally running your noses into other well as the landlord who owned the land, political by even the most abandoned. There is many a man people's affairs, like a sow's snout into the milk pail. privileges that were enjoyed by no other member of who would be deterred from dishonesty by the frown

It's mighty unpleasant, when you have fish to fry, The agriculture of the French suffers in common to find a fellow poking his nose into the fryin pan, like a scalded dog's in a soup basin—unpleasant, very! Some of you, my hearers, are so all-fired knowing, and so exceedingly obliging, that you can't keep from kicking up a fuss, where it don't concern you any and soil adapted to every variety of growth. In all

Rainy Days.

The Genessee Farmer gives the following advice to farmers upon the employment of their time, when the weather will not permit them to work on their

How much time is thrown away by some farmers when the weather will not permit them to work out doors! And how well this time might be improved! There are many hours and days of wet weather in a year, in which it is impossible to do any work on the farm; and when these are lost, as they are to many farmers of my acquaintance, they amount to a considerable sum. "Time is money," as my grandfather used to say ;-and further, " Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves." Now, if this is good advice in money matters, it

and half days when the rain drives us under cover. Well, how are these hours to be best improved ? I At a very excellent hotel, not a hundred miles from if you can plane a board or drive a nail, you will find ply the place of a more expert hand.

enough to occupy all your spare time The tools will cost but five or six dollars, such as every man with soup, any how." are most necessary; and then you will be able to farming implements, in good repair. If your barn all but one guest, came upon the last one. or stable doors should break down, mend them immediately the first rainy day. If a board is loose, put a nail in it or replace it. If you want any plain. useful kitchen furniture, such as pine tables, benches, &c., take those occasions. But it is unnecessary to multiply the things that might be made or repaired in such times. Every farmer that looks around

him, (if he is not in the habit of so doing.) will find the wood work on his place lamentably out of repair. the use of tools. When he wants a small job done, it wastes as much time often as it is worth, to go several miles after a carpenter. I know some farmers who have not a hatchet, drawing knife, auger, plane, or work-bench, about their place. The consequence is, their jobs and repairs generally go undone, and the North retaliate by ceasing to chew tobacco. they have nothing to do half their time in rainy weather. Is this economy? Yet such men will carry their grain five miles farther to a market where

they can get two cents more on a bushel.

A few acres of land planted in roots, as sugar beets. mangel wurtzel, carrots, parsnips, and ruta bagas, would enable a farmer to carry his milch cows and sheep through the winter well, at but little cost of outlay, and with equal profit and satisfaction. We mention the subject thus early, and in advance of the time of sowing, in order that our agricultural County and Superior readers may have time to prepare the necessary manure, and make such other arrangements as may be requisite to make an experiment in root culture. We do so because we feel well assured, if they once test | Commission to take Dethe thing fairly, they will be so well satisfied with its results as to become converts to the root culture Magistrate's do. as a branch of their farming system ever afterwards, as we are certain it will increase the products of their dairy, improve the quality of both milk and butter. while it will enhance the quantity, and give increased value, to the fleeces of their sheep; but then there is another consideration which should, and as we hope will, operate powerfully in every philanthropic heart; it will increase the comforts of the stock, and enable the owner to carry them through the winter in better health and condition. This consideration Negro Bonds; alone, independent of pecuniary benefit, should, and doubtless will, have an important influence upon the minds of those who regard themselves as stewards of all and everything on and about their homesteads.

Philosophy of Farming. Here is the secret of good farming. You cannot take from the land more than you restore to it in Vendi. Exponas; some shape or other, without ruining it, and so destroying your capital. Different soils may require different modes of treatment and cropping, but in every variety of soil there are golden rules to attend to. Drain until you find that the water which falls from the heavens does not stagnate the soil, but runs Notes, negotiable at through it and off it freely. Turn up and till the land until your foot sinks into a loose, powdery loam, Guardian that the sun and air readily pass through. Let no weeds occupy a place where a useful plant could grow. Collect every particle of manure that you can, whether liquid or solid. Let nothing on the farm go to waste. Put in your crops in that course Forthcoming which experience has shown to lead to success in Prosecution their growth, and to an enrichment, not impoverish- Crew Liste; ment, of the land. Give every plant room to spread its roots in the soil and its leaves in the air.

Boston Exports to California.—The Shipping Officers of the Courts and other officers, and cial sources, of the exports from Boston to California ring Blanks, or any othfrom January 1, 1849, to January 1, 1850. The er work in the printing quantity of lumber exported during this period, was line, would do well to 14,254,000 feet; timber 27,928 feet; shingles 8,124,- give us a call, or send 750; of pieces of house frames 4,519; of bricks 3,549, in their orders. We are determined to exe-000; of laths 494,500; of clapboards 224,675; of bread cute our work well, and 221,022 lbs., 617 casks, 214 pipes, and 1828 barrels. at the cheapest rates There were only 305 barrels of beans exported, which, for cash. Call at the with the great number of Yankees there, must soon 520 barrels flour; 1207 kegs, 226 boxes, and 418 NOTICE.—All peris first visit!

PILING UP THE AGONY.—Well, Anne, have you insented vet to be the wife of Mr. White?"

brandy, and about 2000 packages of other kinds of liquors; 10,000 casks nails; 2 omnibuses; 2962 barrels without delay. The money may be remitment. washers; 6682 handkerchiefs; 1822 reams of paper, &c. &c. There is also appended a list of exports from January 1 to March 22, 1850, during which person beautiful to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents.

"Sir," inquired an attorney of a burly Dutchman, what color was this hog when you first knew him?" Vell, ven I first became acquainted vid de hog, he PRICE was a very little pig, and he was den a vite hog, but 'All persons having "Halloa!" ejaculated an anxious guardian to his ven he got to be older, he got to be kind of sandy claims against the late firm of Price & Furspeedy close. He hoped no one in the majority would be induced to say a word that would produce delay.

Mr. Clay concurred in this. The Senate have decided solemnly that it would not separate California from the subjects to be referred to the committee of the subjects to be referred to the subjects to be oder, ne got to be clied, as an lovely nice, as he entered the parlor and saw her like, and I should den call him, on de whole, a san-lovely nice, as he entered the parlor and saw her like, and I should den call him, on de whole, a san-lovely nice, as he entered the parlor and saw her like, and I should den call him, on de whole, a san-lovely nice, as he entered the parlor and saw her like, and I should den call him, on de whole, a san-lovely nice, as he entered the parlor and saw her like, and I should den call him, on de whole, a san-lovely nice, as he entered the parlor and saw her like, and I should then the like, and I should den call him, on de whole, a san-lovely nice, as he entered the parlor and saw her like, and the next witness."

Influence of Banking on Morality. Banking exercises a powerful influence upon th

morals of society; it tends to produce honesty and punctuality in pecuniary engagements. Bankers, theoretically as well as practically. Their time was divided between husbandry and war. In the early days of the republic, their greatest men employed themselv in the one and the other. Cincinnatus was called from the plough to fill the office of Dictator.

Among the Romans the ox was the principal beast of burden; and there are many directions for breed-invalidation. Thus the establishment of a bank in any place in the mines. Will the slaves adhere to the contract? They will. They are honest, and will not violate their word—they had opportunities to leave on the Indiana shore; every inducement was offered at a man of moderate property and good morals than to a man of large property, but of inferior reputation. Thus the establishment of a bank in any place whose freedom they expect in the mines. Will the slaves adhere to the contract? They will. They will. They will the slaves adhere to the contract? They will the slaves adhere to the moral character of the party with whom they deal; they inquire whether he be honest or tricky, industrious or idle, prudent or speculative, thrifty or prodictions or idle, prudent or speculative, thrifty or prodictions and they will more readily make advances to a man of moderate property and good morals than to a man of large property, but of inferior reputation. Thus the establishment of a bank in any place whether he be honest or tricky, industrious or idle, prudent or speculative, thrifty or prodictions or idle, prudent or spec gambler, the liar and the knave. They hold out inof a banker, though he might can but little for the

A trifling sort of a fellow, in one of our neighboring counties, not long since won the affections of the daughter of a bluff, honest Dutchman of some wealth. On asking the old man for her, he opened with a romantic speech about his being a "poor young man," &c. "Ya, ya," says the old man, "I knows all about it but you ish a little too tam poor-you hash neider money nor character."

A Heart Rending Reproof.

A short time since, a lady who had been remarkable for her thoughtlessness, requested a professedly pious lady to accompany her that day to visit another lady, who was also professedly pious.

The afternoon passed away, and the subject of re-

ligion was not mentioned—probably for fear of offen-ding the gay friend who proposed the visit. As the two neighbors walked towards home, the first-mentioned remarked that she had lost the afternoon, for nothing would have induced her to leave home, but the expectation of hearing something about religion but she added, "I came to the conclusion that there is nothing in religion, or that my neighbors do not possess it, for if they did, they would speak to me about my soul." She said she had been greatly alarmed about herself for several days; but had concluded that afternoon, that religion was not worth thinking

"Never," said that pious neighbor, "shall I forget that look of despair and reproach. I felt that I had

will tell you, my brother farmers. Get yourself a our parts, they were one day short of a waiter, when set of carpenters' tools, and make a work bench; and a newly arrived Hibernian was hastily made to sup- nent, save one only, all of which are warmed gratis. They "Now, Barney," said mine host, "mind you serve

"Be dad, I'll do that same," said the alert Barney keep your out-buildings, fences, and many of your Soup came on the start, and Barney, after helping "Soup, sir ?" said Barney.

> "No soup for me," said the gent. "But you must have it," said Barney, "it is the rules of the house." "Damn the house," exclaimed the guest, highly exasperated; "when I don't want soup I won't eat

it-get along with you." "Well," said Barney, with solemnity, "all I can say is just this: it 's the regulations of the house Besides, every farmer should accustom himself to and damn the drop else ye'll get till ye finish the soup! The traveller gave in, and the soup was gobbled.

> A Northern paper says that it is recommended that in case any of the Southern States should pass resolutions refusing to use Northern products, we of

TAKING SLAVES TO CALIFORNIA .-- A Havena corspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer says: On our vessels are quite a number from Kentucky. several taking with them slaves under an agreement to give them their freedom for two years services in

ours, whose freedom they expect in time to purchase TAKING THE STAGE. - A "genius" who had made something of a figure as a writer, but who had run himself into rags by his devotion to Bacchus, was found by an old acquaintance, on a recent occasion, driving an omnibus in Market street.

"Hallo, B.!" exclaimed his astonished friend, "you have chosen a strange employment."
"Yes," replied B., "the fact is, I found literature a bore, and, as you perceive, I have left it, and taken

That was an awfully modist Miss who fainted away in church the other evening, because the preacher said it was his intention to show up sin in its na-

A shroud, for a deceased person, was stolen, in Boston, a few days ago from a funeral undertaker's vehicle. The thief must have contemplated snicide.

FOR SALE. BUGGY, Cart, and Wagon Iron Axles, of all sizes, by JAMES DAWSON & CO.

April 19, 1850

32-tf

AT J. M. ROBINSON'S WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE,

In Front St., 3d door North of Market, Wilmington, N. C. COUNTRY DEALERS and consumers will find all goods in his line at the lowest prices, and warranted of the best quality. He has all kinds of materials for builders. Carquality. He has all kinds of materials for builders. Carpenters' Tools, a complete assortment, and of the very best quality. Blacksmiths' Tools, including some superior Bellows, and Stocks and Dies; Baranee Hoop Iron, in all its varieties; Nails, Spikes, Brads, Tacks, &c. Splendid Pocket Cutlery; Table Cutlery, including ivory sets, complete. Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, including Allen's celebrated six barrel Revolvers, Gun Locks, Nepples, Wrenches, Wipers, Caps, Flints, &c. All of the most useful articles for Housekeepers, amongst which will be found some of the good old fashioned Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Griddles, Skillets, large Wash Kettles, and extra Oven Lids. Large Coldrons, some holding sixty gallons. Some superior Needles, manufactured expressly for gallons. Some superior Needles, manufactured expressly for Tailor's use; Tailors' Trimmers and Points. Superior Scis-sors, for Ladies; also, some extra Needles, for their espe-

Wilmington, April 19, 1850

CARRIAGES.

Corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite H. R. NIXON'S LIVERY STABLE, WILMINGTON, N. C. THE subscriber is now prepared to manufacture all kinds of Carriages, of the latest and most approved style, which he will sell low for eash or approved paper. The public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

All work warranted one year. Particular attention paid to the repairing of all kinds of WM. J. CORNWALL. April 19, 1850

New York & Philadelphia Advertisements. FRENCH'S HOTEL.

Corner Frankfort Street and City Hall Square, Opposite the City Hall and Park Fountain, New York TATAS built and opened by the subscriber, May 1, VV 1849, who trusts that for convenience, elegance, comfort and economy, it cannot be surpassed in the world. It contains more rooms than any other Hotel on this contiare all fitted up with marble-top washstands which are supplied with Croton Water, through silver plated cocks.— There is but one bed in a room; the Halls and water closets on every floor will be lit with gas during the night. This Hotel is in the IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF MERCAN-TILE BUSINESS, and the principal places of amusement There is a Barber's Shop, and an extensive range of Bath Rooms connected therewith. The Hotel will be conducted on the European plan of lodging rooms, and meals as they may be ordered in the spacious and splendid Refectory .-Porters will be up during the night to admit lodgers, and also to call them at any time they may desire: and in no case will servants be permitted to exact or receive perquisites.

R. FRENCH. New York, April 5th, 1850 WHOLESALE TIN WARE MANUFACTORY

THE subscribers invite the attention of Country Merchants to their extensive assortment of Superior Tin and Keeping constantly on hand the LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE STATE, and selling at LOWER RATES than ever offered before, they only ask a call to satisfy buyers of the superior advantages they offer.

MELLOY & FORD,

vantages they offer. Sign of the "Large Coffee Pot," No. 291 Market-street, above Seventh, Philadelphia

County Court Writs; County Court Sub.; ounty Court Fi. Fa.; County Court Sci. Fa .; Superior do. Apprentice Indentures:

Letters of Administra-Juror Tickets; Notices to Tax List Receivers:

ounty Ct. Execution;

Capias ad Responden-Overseer's Appoint-Peace, State, and Civil Notes of Hand; Attachments:

State Recognizance:

Military Ca Sa: Execution: Inspector's Certificates; Certificates of Justices attending Court; Marriage License; Tax Receipts; Insolvent Notices;

Letters Testamentary; Ca Sa; Garnishee Notices; Checks, Cape Fear B'k;

Administrator's Bonds;

Writs of Ejectment:

Sheriff's Tax

Any Blank wanted, and not on haud, will be printed with the ut-

JOURNAL OFFICE.

money may be remitold firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON &

puritying the Bla AND FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT SCROFULA RHEUMATISM BRONCHITIS STUBBORN ULCERS CONSUMPTION FEMALE COMPLAINTS DYSPERSIA LOSS OF APPETITE SALT RHEUM FEVER SORES DEBILITY 4.4

In this preparation are strongly con-centrated all the Medicinal properties of Sarsaparitla, combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by Physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the appro-bation of the public; and has established on its own merits a reputation for value and efficacy far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla. Diseases have been cured, such as are not furnished in the records of time past; and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from parsonal experience to be adeaded.

value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

Messrs. Sands:--Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress: caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your values. have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your valuable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of over the suffering to the suffering humanity. numanity, to give you this attestation of my cure. Yours very truly,
D. PARENT.

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true.

For the Consul-general of France,

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

L. BORG, Vice-Consul. CANCEROUS ULCER PERMANENTLY CURED. LET THE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.—The following striking, and, as will be seen, permanent cure of an inveterate Cancer, is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced. What it has

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sanns: - Gentlemen-In the year 1842 I was attacked with a cancer in my neck, which soon extended its ravages over the saw of my neck, the flesh, and leaving the cords of my neck bare, discharging very freely, causing intense pain and suffering, depriving me of rest at night and comfort by day, destroying my appetite, and reducing me almost to the gates of death. I was attended by the first physicians in the state, who prescribed for me, and did all that skill and talent could effect, but during all the time I continued to grow worse under their care. In-the Spring of 1844 I chanced to hear of the cures performed by your Sarsaparila, and determined to try it. I had not used over two bottles before I felt its effects on my-system most sensibly. My appetite was soon restored, my strength was increasing, the discharge from the cancer decreased, and I soon began to perceive that the fiesh was healing. I continued its use according to directions, and also continued to grow better and better from their terms. was healing. I continued its use according to directions, and also continued to grow better and better from day to day, until I have been fully and wholly cured by its use. It is now two years since I was cured, and I have remained perfectly well up to this day. I have delayed giving you this certificate, that I might ascertain whether the disease would reappear; but I am happy and most thankful to again repeat that the cure is a perfect one, and effected wholly by the use of your Sarsaparilla. The scars still remain; and all who know me, and many of the citizens of Stamford, can testify to the severity of my case and my sufferings, and the health-restoring power of your Sarsaparilla. I can with unhesitating confidence recommend its use to every sufferer afflicted with similar complaints. After experiencing what I have from its effects, I can say to one and all, "Hesitate and doubt no longer, but secure to yourselves the health-giving virtue this medicine can alone bestow."

Most gratefully I am, and shall always remain, your friend, ISAAC STEVENS.

TESTIMONY FROM EUROPE. Legation United States, Berlin, Prussia, April 8, 1846.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands:—Gentlemen—Having seen your Sarsaparilla used in this city with great effect in a severe case of Scrofula, I have been requested to order three dozen bottles, which please send, on the payment of the enclosed draft of Messrs. Henschen & Unkhart, with the least possible delay. I am inspired only by a feeling of philanthropy, in begging you to publish this unasked testimony to the value of a medicine which, widely as it is known, is not known as it ought to be.

I am, Gentlemen, respectfully yours, &c. THEODORE S. FAY.

PREPARED AND SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY A. B. & D. SANDS, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMICAS 100 FULTON-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM, NEW YORK. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price \$1 per Bottle; six Bottles for \$5

For sale n Wilmington, N. C., by

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Pruggists.

from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the Sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

Consulate of France in the United States.